



Ancient Monuments of Anglesey

Ministry of Public Building and Works OFFICIAL GUIDEBOOK

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Ancient Monuments of Anglesey

by

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Ancient Monuments of Anglesey

THE purpose of this guide-book is to give a short description of each of the Ancient Monuments in Anglesey in the guardianship of the Ministry of Public Building and Works. Ranging in date from Neolithic times to the seventeenth century A.D., they are here grouped chronologically in order to provide the basis of a brief survey of the pre-history and history of the island. They include some of the finest monuments in the county. Twenty-three in number, they are easily accessible, and it has been found that all can be visited by bus and walking in four days or by car in two days.

Neolithic Age, 2500 - 1900 B.C.

During the third millennium B.C. a great change originating in the Near East affected the Old Stone Age civilization of Europe. A way of life much in advance of that which had previously existed was introduced; an economy based on hunting and food collecting was replaced by one founded on agriculture and stock rearing, though reinforced still by fishing and gathering shellfish, wild fruit and nuts. This alone would be sufficient to differentiate the civilization of the Neolithic, or New Stone Age, from that of the earlier Old Stone Age. But there is additional evidence of the existence of an economic and social organization far beyond that which previously existed. For at Graig Lwyd near Penmaen-mawr in Caernarvonshire a wide area of the mountainside is covered with the debris from the manufacture of stone axes, which were apparently ground and polished elsewhere. Axes from this site have a wide distribution, having been found as far afield as Avebury in Wiltshire and Gower in Glamorgan. This fact and their large-scale manufacture point to a degree of specialization and extent of trade which were unknown in previous periods. Further, the great burial chambers, which will be discussed fully below, are evidence of considerable social organization, not only for their construction but also for the religious ritual that accompanied their use.

The Neolithic civilization appears to have reached this country by at least three separate movements. In Anglesey it is with the Atlantic movement that we are concerned. Its characteristic is its use of large stones, or megaliths, for building tombs, and the remains of many of these are to be found on the island. Today Anglesey is a comparatively treeless country, but in prehistoric times the greater part of the interior was covered with thick oakwoods or hawthorn scrub. Early man lacked the tools to clear the forests or cultivate the heavy land, and it is largely in the limestone areas of the south-east and north-east of the island, where the well-drained light soils were thinly wooded, that he chose to settle. He also occupied the coastal areas where high winds checked forest growth, and which were convenient for obtaining food from the sea. It is in these areas that the earliest surviving monuments in Anglesey, the 'cromlechs' or burial chambers, are to be found. These tombs, normally intended for communal burial, were erected by men who had come, or whose ancestors had come, by sea from the lands to the south along the shores of the Atlantic Ocean. They represent the western aspect of the Neolithic civilization, and the date generally accepted for their arrival is the second half of the third millennium B.C. That many of the burial chambers survive is due to the fact that they were built of huge stones or megaliths. The great uprights and heavy capstones, however, which are all that is generally to

be seen today, are in reality only the framework of graves which, when complete, were covered by mounds of earth (barrows) or stones (cairns).

A survey of the megalithic remains of Anglesey made in 1910 gave the number of burial chambers existing or known to have existed as fifty-four. About twenty now remain. Eight of these are in the guardianship of the Ministry. The Anglesey burial chambers whether in long cairns or round cairns all belong to a western megalithic group which differs in detail from the long barrows of the south and east of Britain. The round cairns are in general later than the long cairns, and show that the custom of building megalithic burial chambers persisted into the Early Bronze Age. But few of the chambers have been scientifically excavated, and it is dangerous to surmise their original shape from surface indications; for surviving stones may only be a fragment of a more complex structure.

Nearly all our knowledge of Neolithic and Bronze Age man has been built up from the study of their burial sites, and they have left little trace of their habitations—or perhaps we have so far not been very successful in recognizing them. Recent excavation at the earthwork Castell Bryn-Gwyn, however, which was previously suspected of being a 'henge' monument of the Early Bronze Age, has shown that it originated as a defended Neolithic settlement. Details of the eight burial chambers in the Ministry's charge as well as of Castell Bryn-Gwyn are on pages 8 to 15.



TREFIGNATH



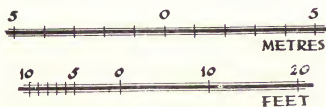
TY NEWYDD






PRESADDFED



BODOWYR



-  ERECT STONES
 RECUMBENT
 CAPSTONES





1.¹ Bodowyr Burial Chamber

Bodowyr burial chamber has been in the guardianship of the Ministry since 1911. It consists of a capstone 8 feet by 6 feet supported on three uprights; another upright does not reach the capstone, and there are two stones projecting a little above the ground near the south-west side of the chamber. It has not been excavated.

Situation: Near Bodowyr Farm, $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles west-north-west of new parish church, Llanidan.

Nat. Grid Ref: 462683.

Buses: Service No. 509 Bangor-Menai Bridge-Newborough-Llangefni.

Service No. 558 (Saturday only) Caernarvon-Menai Bridge-Newborough-Llangaffo. (Nearest point, Brynsiencyn.)

Access: At any time without charge.

¹These numbers correspond to those on the sketch map at the end of the guide.



2. Trefignath Burial Chamber

Trefignath burial chamber has been in the guardianship of the Ministry since 1911. It is a fine example of the 'segmented cist' type, consisting of a continuous passage 45 feet long, once divided by cross-slabs into three or four chambers. The easternmost chamber is the best preserved and is flanked by two portal stones 7 feet high. This eastern chamber measures 8 feet by 3 feet and both the side and the western slabs are in position. The double over-lapping capstone may not be an original feature. At the end of the eighteenth century a number of the stones were removed for gateposts. In 1870 'a considerable quantity of its former covering of stones and earth' remained, but there is little trace of the mound today.

Situation: 1½ miles south-south-east of Holyhead.

Nat. Grid Ref: 259805.

Buses: Service Nos. 504, 505, 510 Holyhead-Trearddur Bay-Valley.
(Nearest point, Trearddur Bay.)

Access: At any time without charge.



3. Din Dryfol Burial Chamber

Din Dryfol burial chamber has been in the Ministry's guardianship since 1911. The remains consist of a partly destroyed chamber and, about 30 feet to the east, a large stone 10 feet high and 9 feet wide. The chamber is badly wrecked, but one side stone, 11 feet long and 5 feet high, is in position and a displaced coverstone, 9 feet by 5 feet, rests on it. A hole with packing stones in it was found near the stone that stands to the east of the chamber; it is probable that a pair of stones once stood here, and that they formed the portal stones of the burial chamber, which appears, like *Trefignath*, to have been of the 'segmented cist' type and to have been at least 50 feet long.

Situation: 350 yards south-east of Fferam-dryfol Farm, Aberffraw.

Nat. Grid Ref: 395725.

Buses: Service No. 509 Bangor-Menai Bridge-Newborough-Llangefni. (Nearest point, Bethel.)

Access: At any time without charge.

4. Presaddfed Burial Chamber

Presaddfed burial chamber has been in the Ministry's guardianship since 1910. There are two chambers, 7 feet apart, and it is probable that they formed part of another of the 'segmented cist' type of long cairn. The southern chamber has a coverstone, 12 feet by 8 feet, supported on four uprights; the northern is slightly smaller and has collapsed, only two uprights remaining in position. There is now no sign of the original covering mound.

Situation: 1 mile east-north-east of Bodedern village.

Nat. Grid Ref: 347808.

Buses: Service No. 504 Holyhead–Amlwch via Llanerchymedd.

Service Nos. 504, 507, 510 Bangor–Llangefni–Holyhead. (Nearest point, Bodedern.)

Access: At any time without charge.

5. Ty Newydd Burial Chamber

Ty Newydd burial chamber has been in the Ministry's guardianship since 1920. It consists of a great coverstone, 12 feet by 5 feet, resting on three uprights. A second chamber is said to have stood beside it, but no trace of this now remains. The coverstone is cracked. In 1935 it was noticed that the crack had widened, and two built-up stone pillars were inserted to give support. At the same time an excavation was carried out. Under a fallen stone on the chamber floor was a layer of black earth and charcoal: this contained 110 pieces of broken white quartz, a fine barbed and tanged flint arrow-head and some fragments of pottery. These finds could belong to the Early Bronze Age, and may indicate the use of the burial chamber in that period.

Situation: $\frac{3}{4}$ mile north-east of Llanfaelog church.

Nat. Grid Ref: 344738.

Buses: Service No. 563 (Saturday only) Holyhead–Rhosneigr. (Nearest point, Llanfaelog.)

Access: At any time without charge.

6. Lligwy Burial Chamber

Lligwy burial chamber has been in the Ministry's guardianship since 1911. The huge coverstone measures 18 feet by 15 feet by 3 feet 6 inches, and is supported by low uprights over a natural fissure in the rock. The chamber, which was 6 feet high, is thus two-thirds below ground level. It was excavated in 1908, when fragments of the bones of thirty individuals, together with animal bones, mussel shells and



pottery were found. Some of the pottery has Neolithic affinities, while one sherd is probably of the Early Bronze Age; this suggests that this chamber, like that at *Ty Newydd*, was still used during this period.

Situation: $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north of Llanallgo church.

Nat. Grid Ref: 501860.

Buses: Service No. 520 Bangor–Benllech–Moelfre–Amlwch.
(Nearest point, Moelfre Bay.)

Access: At any time without charge.

7. Bryn-celli-ddu Burial Chamber

Bryn-celli-ddu burial chamber has been in the Ministry's guardianship since 1923. This round cairn consisted originally of a mound of stones and earth, 160 feet in diameter, covering a single polygonal chamber about 8 feet across, roofed by two coverstones and approached through an open outer passage, 6 feet long, a roofed portal, and an inner passage, 20 feet long. The chamber was placed within, but not at the centre of, a circular area, and was surrounded by four concentric circles of stones. Three of these circles were completely hidden within the cairn, while the fourth enclosed its base. It will be noted that the

modern mound, which has been constructed over the chamber for its protection, only covers a small part of the area: the original cairn covered nearly the whole of the ground inside the fence. Within the chamber there is a pillar stone which does not reach the roof, and there is a low 'bench' along the north wall of the inner passage. Near the centre of the monument a stone 5 feet long with an incised pattern on its faces and side was found. A plaster cast has been erected close to the spot, and the original stone is in the National Museum of Wales at Cardiff. The monument was excavated and put in order in 1928. The only small finds were a stone bead and a few flints; skeletons had been found in the chamber when it was opened many years ago. Its date is probably 2000-1500 B.C.

It has recently been suggested that this monument is really of two periods: the ditch belonging to a henge deliberately destroyed when the burial chamber was constructed.

Situation: 1 mile east of Llanddaniel-Fâb church.

Nat. Grid Ref: 508702.

Buses: Service No. 509 Bangor-Menai Bridge-Newborough-Llangefni. (Nearest point, cross-roads between Llanfair P.G. and Brynsiencyn.)

Service Nos. 504, 507, 510 Bangor-Llangefni-Holyhead. (Nearest point, Llanddaniel or Star Garage.)

<i>Hours of Admission:</i>	<i>Weekdays</i>	<i>Sundays</i>
March to April	9.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.	2 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.
May to September	9.30 a.m. to 7 p.m.	2 p.m. to 7 p.m.
October	9.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.	2 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.
November to February	9.30 a.m. to 4 p.m.	2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

Apply for key at farmhouse.

8. Barclodiad-y-gawres Burial Chamber

Barclodiad-y-gawres burial chamber has been in the Ministry's guardianship since 1958. Its excavation 5 years earlier revealed that no less than five of the stones forming this monument were ornamented with incised spirals, chevrons, zigzags or lozenges. It thus shares the distinction with Bryn-celli-ddu of being the only known surviving burial chamber in the United Kingdom with megalithic mural art. The art of Barclodiad has close affinities with that found in Ireland on the Boyne, notably at New Grange. It is in fact stylistically far closer to Ireland than Bryn-celli-ddu, and it appears likely that, though the two monuments are within 10 miles of each other, they were erected by people following different branches of a common tradition.

The monument consists of a passage 20 feet long leading south into a central chamber, with side chambers adjoining it on the south, east and west. The passage and chambers were originally roofed and enclosed in a great mound or cairn approximately 90 feet in diameter, the remains of which can still be seen. The west side chamber was the best preserved, and in this the cremated bones belonging to two individuals were found.

Five of the stones lining the sides of the passage and chambers are decorated. Two form the end of the east and west side chambers, while the other three flank the passage where it opens into the central chamber. It seems highly probable that the decoration represents, in stylised form, a traditional protrait of a Mother goddess, whose origin goes back via Ireland and Iberia to the Mediterranean.

Situation: On the coast 2 miles north-west of Aberffraw.

Nat. Grid Ref: 328708.

Buses: Service No. 563 (Saturday only) Holyhead-Rhosneigr.
(Nearest point, Llanfaelog.)

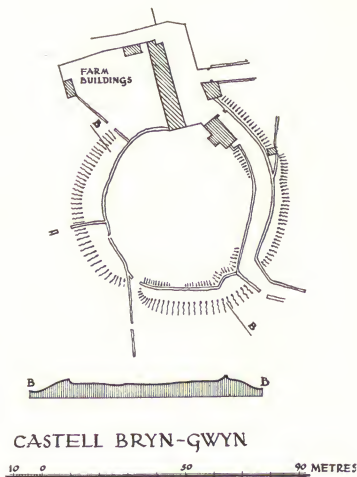
Service No. 512 (Thursday and Saturday) Llangefni-Rhosneigr.
(Nearest point, Cable Bay.)

Admission: The Ministry has reformed the burial chamber to protect the decorated stones. It can be visited on Wednesdays, Saturdays, Sundays, June to September, 2-5 p.m.

9. Castell Bryn-Gwyn

Castell Bryn-Gwyn has been in the Ministry's guardianship since 1917. It consists of a single bank enclosing a circular area about 180 feet in diameter. The bank is about 12 feet high and 40 feet wide. It is sited on low ground below the 50 ft. contour in the valley of the Braint. It was this low-lying position combined with there being no surface indication of a ditch that gave rise to the belief that this was not a defensive site but a ritual monument of the Early Bronze Age. This view was reinforced by the presence about 300 yards away of the remains of a stone circle standing within a ditch and outer bank.

Recent excavation, however, has revealed that Castell Bryn-Gwyn was defended not only by a bank but also by a great ditch, and that these defences were remodelled on two different occasions. Neolithic pottery and flints were found associated with a primary stone rampart which was separated by a berm from a broad flat-bottomed ditch. An original entrance consisting of a narrow causeway across the ditch and a 6 ft. wide gap in the rampart was discovered in the south-west side a few feet to the west of the modern gateway.



CASTELL BRYN-GWYN

The first alteration to the defences consisted of doubling the width of the rampart at the expense of the ditch. No evidence was found to indicate when this work was carried out, though sufficient time had elapsed for a fair amount of silt to accumulate in the original ditch.

The final phase in the history of the site is marked by the building of a timber-revetted rampart of clay and gravel over the earlier ditches and the digging of a deep V-shaped ditch outside. At the same time the entrance in the south-west sector was blocked and a new one made, presumably under the modern farm buildings. The pottery evidence points to this reorganization having taken place in the latter part of the first century A.D.; that is about the time of the Roman conquest.

Situation: $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-south-west of new parish church, Llanidan.
Nat. Grid Ref: 464671.

Buses: Service No. 509 Bangor-Menai Bridge-Newborough-Llangefni.

Service No. 558 (Saturday only) Caernarvon-Menai Bridge-Newborough-Llangaffo. (Nearest point, Brynsiencyn.)

Access: At any time without charge.

AN-D

Bronze Age

1900 - c. 150 B.C.

The transition from the Neolithic to the Bronze Age was heralded by a new people, who arrived in the south and east of Britain from the Rhineland about 1900 B.C. The newcomers are known as the Beaker people from their characteristic waisted reddish or brown vessels of well-baked pottery. They were in marked physical contrasts to their predecessors, having broad instead of long narrow skulls, and being generally more heavily built. The new race did not actually introduce metal to this country, but it was during the period of their ascendancy that bronze weapons and tools began to be brought over from the Continent. The Beaker people used stone axes, barbed and tanged arrow-heads and daggers of flint, and, more rarely, metal knives. It is probable that they were a pastoral and nomadic people, for they have left few traces of settlement sites, and it is from their burials that we have obtained most of our information about them. Beaker burials differ from those of Neolithic times in that it now became the custom to bury the dead individually. The body was laid on its side in a crouched position, often in a box-like cist of small stones. A mound of earth or stones, which might have a diameter as great as 90 feet and be 6 feet high or more, was often built over the cist which was normally in the centre of the mound and on the original ground surface. Later burials were sometimes made in the sides of the mounds. These mounds, or round barrows or cairns, as they are called, are of very varied design, with or without stone kerbs, ditches or concentric circles or other arrangements of stones, and it is evident both from this and from the provision of beakers, or other food vessels for the use of the dead in after life, that Bronze Age men in Britain had well-developed systems of ritual.

Arriving as they did in the south-east and east of Britain, the process whereby the Beaker people were absorbed by the earlier race must have been well advanced by the time they reached Anglesey. It is, therefore, not surprising to find that the great megalithic burial chambers apparently continued to be used: numerous finds of beakers in the chambers indicating the fusion of the two races.

In Southern Britain the Beaker people were responsible for building the great 'henge' monuments of Avebury and Stonehenge. Until recently it was thought that Castell Bryn-Gwyn might be a monument of this class but excavation has shown its purpose to have been defensive rather than ritualistic. There are, however, many standing stones in Anglesey and it is quite possible that some of them may once have formed part of stone circles. There are remains or records of thirty-nine standing stones in the island. Their purpose is unknown, though a Bronze Age urn was found at the foot of a large standing stone in



Caernarvonshire, indicating that in some cases at least such stones were associated with burials of that time.

The Early Bronze Age was followed by the Middle Bronze Age, which is usually considered to have begun about 1500 B.C., being followed by the Late Bronze Age from about 1000 B.C. onwards. It was a period of steady expansion with bronze tools increasing both in quantity and variety. The custom of burial in round barrows continued, but cremation was now the rule. There are records or remains of about fifty round barrows or cairns in Anglesey, half of which now remain. These barrows are chiefly to be found in the central forested region of the island, and not in the limestone areas occupied in Neolithic times. This seems to be due in the main to climatic changes. The climate during the Bronze Age became comparatively drier with warmer summers than now, but towards its close the weather again deteriorated, and in the following period the drier limestone areas in the island again became the chief centres of occupation. None of the Anglesey barrows is in the Ministry's care; it has, however, charge of four of the standing stones, and details of these are given on the following page.

10. Penrhos-Feilw Standing Stones

Penrhos-Feilw standing stones have been in the Ministry's guardianship since 1911. The two stones are 10 feet high and stand 11 feet apart. There is a tradition that a large stone cist, containing bones and spear- and arrow-heads, was found between them, and that they stood in the centre of a stone circle. No evidence of this is now visible.

Situation: $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles south-west of Holyhead.

Nat. Grid Ref: 227809.

Buses: Service No. 506 Holyhead-Llaingoch-Porthdafarch-South-stack. (Nearest point, Porthdafarch.)

Access: At any time without charge.

11. Ty Mawr Standing Stone

Ty Mawr standing stone has been in the Ministry's guardianship since 1911. The stone is 9 feet high.

Situation: 1 mile south-south-east of Holyhead.

Nat. Grid Ref: 254810.

Buses: Service Nos. 504, 505, 510 Holyhead-Trearddur Bay-Valley. (Nearest point, Trearddur Bay.)

Access: At any time without charge.

12. Tregwehelydd Standing Stone

Tregwehelydd standing stone has been in the Ministry's guardianship since 1911. This stone is 8 feet 6 inches high. It is in three pieces, but has been held together with bolts and bands. There may once have been a second stone here.

Situation: $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles north-north-east of Bodedern village.

Nat. Grid Ref: 342832.

Buses: Service No. 504 Holyhead-Amlwch via Llanerchymedd.

Service Nos. 504, 507, 510 Bangor-Llangefni-Holyhead. (Nearest point, Bodedern.)

Access: At any time without charge.

The Early Iron Age and Roman Occupation c. 150 B.C. - A.D. 385

The working of iron began in Central Europe as early as 1000 B.C., but it was not until c. 500 B.C. that Iron Age Celtic people began to settle in south-east Britain. Later invasions established branches of the Celtic race in the south-west and north of Britain, and it is possible that they had settled in Anglesey by c. 150 B.C. The finds made at Llyn Cerrig Bach, 3 miles south-east of Valley, give a vivid picture of some sides of the lives of these people. These are now in the National Museum of Wales and have been described in detail by Sir Cyril Fox.¹ The objects, of which there are over 130, were discovered in the course of the construction of Valley airfield in 1942-3 after the spreading of peat, dug from the edge of a nearby lake. They are nearly all of a military nature, and among the most striking of them are: a bridle bit of three-ring type made of solid cast bronze, which probably came from north-east Ireland c. 150 B.C.-A.D. 50; a bridle bit of three-link type of bronze, the links of which are cast and the side rings are hollow tubes, with a disc for a circular stud on one of the linkheads, showing that this bit was one for driving a pair of horses—no doubt in a chariot—which was made in south-west Britain in the first century B.C.; and an iron gang-chain for captives or slaves consisting of five neck rings, joined by chains and having a total length of over 10 feet, made in south-eastern England c. A.D. 1-50. Other objects included iron swords and spearheads, metal parts of chariots, currency bars and a trumpet. They all illustrate the very high standard of execution achieved by late Celtic artists, who drew some of the inspiration for their designs from a combination of Central European, classical and oriental motives; these must have been brought to them through the medium of trade with the lands of the Mediterranean, direct or through intermediaries. The chief characteristic of late Celtic art, which survived well into the Roman period, is its free use of curvilinear patterns. The Llyn Cerrig objects thus range in date from 150 B.C.-A.D. 50, and came from Ireland and south-west and east Britain. It is not known whether they were deposited at one time or over a period of years, or whether they were placed as votive offerings or thrown there at the time of the Roman conquest. The find is of exceptional interest because, apart from a shield found at Moel Hiraddug in Flintshire, little evidence of early Iron Age occupation in North Wales in prehistoric times has been found. The probability is that, pressed by the Roman campaigns in Gaul and Britain, some Celtic refugees arrived in Anglesey not very long before the Romans themselves.

The Romans under Julius Cæsar had made preliminary expeditions

¹A *Find of the Early Iron Age from Llyn Cerrig Bach, Anglesey*. National Museum of Wales, Cardiff, 1946.

to Britain in 55 and 54 B.C., but it was not until A.D. 43 that they undertook the occupation of the country. The Roman invasion made rapid progress in the south, and in A.D. 61 under Suetonius Paulinus, the Governor of Britain, they arrived at the Menai Strait. Tacitus's description of the scene is well known:

'On the shore stood the opposing army with its dense array of armed warriors while between the ranks dashed women in black attire like the Furies, with hair dishevelled, waving brands. All around, the Druids, lifting up their hands to heaven and pouring forth dreadful imprecations, scared our soldiers by the unfamiliar sight, so that, as if their limbs were paralysed, they stood motionless and exposed to wounds. Then urged by their general's appeal and mutual encouragements not to quail before a troop of frenzied women, they bore the standards onwards, smote down all resistance and wrapped the foe in the flames of his own brands. A force was next set over the conquered, and their groves, devoted to inhuman superstitions, were destroyed. They deemed it, indeed, a duty to cover their altars with the blood of captives and to consult their deities through human entrails.' (Tacitus, *Annals*. XIV, 30. Translation by Church and Brodribb.)

The Romans had to return south hurriedly to deal with Boadicea's rising, but in A.D. 78 Agricola completed the conquest of North Wales. Anglesey lay outside the network of forts and roads by which Roman rule in Britain was maintained, but was effectively controlled from the fort which was founded at Segontium (Caernarvon). A brief note on the history of this fort is an essential background to a picture of Anglesey during the Roman period. The fort at Segontium was designed to house a detachment of 1,000 men and was founded c. A.D. 80. It was twice evacuated and its garrison drafted to more urgent tasks elsewhere, and each time it was reoccupied after intervals of 60 years or more. In A.D. 120 and A.D. 140 respectively men were required to build and man Hadrian's Wall and the Antonine Wall in the north of Britain, and the fort was either evacuated or left with a skeleton garrison. Segontium, like several other forts in Wales, was reoccupied c. A.D. 210, but was again evacuated c. A.D. 290, when troops were needed in the south to counter Saxon pirates. The fort was reoccupied for the third and last time c. A.D. 350, and was finally evacuated c. A.D. 385. By the end of the century or very soon afterwards it is probable that all Roman troops had been withdrawn from Britain.

There is not a great deal of evidence to throw light on the course of events in Anglesey. Coin hoards, which are a sign of troubled times, indicating that the owners of buried valuables did not always return to recover them, have been found in Anglesey dating from the close

of the first century; they confirm the evidence from elsewhere in Wales that the establishment of Roman rule did not immediately bring peace to the countryside. Further hoards have been discovered dating from the times of the second and final evacuations of Segontium (c. A.D. 290 and c. A.D. 385). For the rest we are dependent on the study and excavation of the various monuments in Anglesey, and these will be discussed below.

There are two large hill forts in Anglesey, namely Caer y Twr on the top of Holyhead Mountain, and Din Sylwy in the north-east of the island. In general appearance these forts resemble others, which in the lowland parts of Britain are characteristic of the pre-Roman Iron Age, but they have certain features, such as parapet walks, which suggest a sophistication, due perhaps to Roman influence. Chance finds at Din Sylwy may indeed indicate that its occupation dates from the late third and fourth centuries A.D. when certain forts elsewhere in North Wales, such as Dinorben near Abergel in Denbighshire, were certainly being reoccupied for use. It is considered likely that this took place following the partial Roman withdrawal, which is illustrated by their evacuation of Segontium c. A.D. 290. The native population may well have been made responsible for the defence of themselves and for that part of the Roman Empire against raiders and invaders from Ireland. This they seem to have done by reverting to their ancestors' method of defence, *i.e.* by erecting massive fortifications on the tops of hills. Caer y Twr is in the charge of the Ministry.

Nevertheless the normal life of the inhabitants of Anglesey during the Roman period was spent not on hill-tops but in small circular or rectangular huts. There are the remains of a great many of these in Anglesey, where they occur both singly and in large groups, and in open or enclosed villages. The open villages appear to be the earlier of the two kinds, and it was probably Irish raids, starting in the third century A.D., that led to the enclosure of huts within thick walls. The largest of the open hut settlements, which is at Ty Mawr on Holyhead Island and once consisted of over fifty huts, is in the Ministry's charge. Later tradition ascribed the various hut groups to the Irish, calling them 'Cytiau Gwyddelod' (Irishmen's Huts). It seems unlikely, however, that they are to be associated with the Irish raiders, as archaeological evidence has shown that hut groups of these various kinds were occupied continuously during the Roman period, and has found no signs of sudden change.

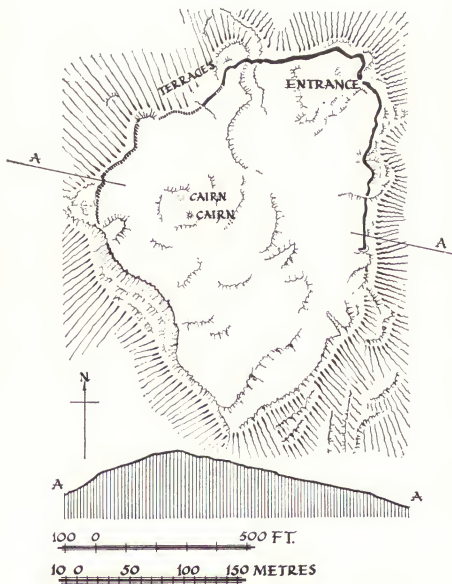
The hut settlements in Anglesey are mostly confined to the open limestone ridges, and the interior does not appear to have been occupied until fairly late in the Roman period, when an attempt was made to

clear forested land for agriculture. Several enclosures, all of which have an angular plan, were evidently built by the pioneers engaged in this task. One of these, *Caer Leb* in *Llanidan* parish, is in the Ministry's charge. It consists of a pentagonal enclosure surrounded by two banks and ditches, and was occupied during the third century. It contains huts similar to those in the limestone country, and it is evident that this is not a military site, and that the defences must have been designed as much against wild animals as human raiders.

Another means of defence against Irish raiders was the little fort at *Holyhead*, the walls of which enclose the later church and churchyard of *St. Cybi*. It is rectangular in plan with circular corner towers, and appears to have been modelled, though on a much smaller scale, on the forts of the Saxon shore, which the Romans built at the end of the third and the beginning of the fourth centuries to defend the south-east coast of Britain against similar raiders from across the North Sea. The Roman power was on the wane and barbarians from all quarters were swarming round to share the spoils. Part of the walls of *Caer Gybi*, as the fort is called, is in the charge of the Ministry.

A further glimpse of life in fourth-century Anglesey, and additional evidence of the growing insecurity of the times, is provided by the monument known as *Din Lligwy*. Here an earlier open village was remodelled in the fourth century: within a strongly walled pentagonal enclosure are two circular and several rectangular huts, and from their monumental construction and planned layout it has been reasonably supposed that they formed a chieftain's palace. *Din Lligwy* is in the Ministry's charge.

Thus, from our knowledge of the history of *Segontium* and the various monuments of the period, we can build up a picture of a population living in hut villages, at first open and later, when Irish raids become frequent, enclosed, and looking after their own defence at periods when Roman troops were withdrawn. These Britons, ruled by their local chieftains, farmed, worked copper at *Paris Mountain*, cleared part of the forested area, and increased in numbers and wealth under the stability provided by Rome. Details of *Caer y Twr*, *Holyhead Mountain Hut Circles*, *Caer Leb*, *Caer Gybi* and *Din Lligwy* are given in pages 23 to 29.



CAER Y TWR HOLYHEAD

13. Caer y Twr

Caer y Twr is a hill fort of uncertain date. A drystone wall and natural steep slopes enclose an area of about 17 acres. There is an 'in-turned' entrance at the north-east corner. The rampart is best preserved on the north side. Here it is 13 feet wide at the base and stands to a maximum height of 10 feet. In places there are the remains of a rampart-walk, 3 feet or 4 feet above ground level, and there can be little doubt that it originally extended right round the wall. There is

no trace of a ditch. Caer y Twr has not been excavated. It has been in the Ministry's guardianship since 1912.

Situation: $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles west of Holyhead, on the summit of Holyhead Mountain.

Nat. Grid Ref: 218830.

Buses: Service No. 506 Holyhead-Llaingoch-Porthdafarch-Southstack. (Nearest point, Southstack.)

Access: At any time without charge.

14. Holyhead Mountain Hut Circles

Holyhead Mountain Hut Circles have been in the Ministry's guardianship since 1911. They comprise the remains of a very extensive settlement occupied from the second to the fourth century A.D. Twenty huts now remain (fourteen in the main group and six in the two fields to the north-east), but in 1865 over fifty were recorded and the destruction of others noted, so that they must once have occupied an area of 15–20 acres. There are two main types, circular huts and small rectangular chambers. Some of the circular huts have central hearths and upright slabs marking the positions of beds and seats. The roofs were presumably made of thatch and supported by a central pole. One of the small rectangular buildings contained copper slag, showing that it had been used by a metal worker. Like other hut settlements in North Wales, the Holyhead site is still known as 'Cytiau Gwyddelod' or 'Irishmen's Huts'; the name preserves a tradition that the huts were the dwellings of the Goidels or Irish who were driven out by the Brythonic Celts in the fifth century, but there is no archaeological evidence to support this tradition.

Situation: $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles west of Holyhead on the south-west slope of Holyhead Mountain, 500 yards north-west of Ty Mawr.

Nat. Grid Ref: 212820.

Buses: Service No. 506 Holyhead-Llaingoch-Porthdafarch-Southstack. (Nearest point, Southstack.)

Access: At any time without charge.

15. Caer Leb

Caer Leb is a pentagonal enclosure, 200 feet by 160 feet, defended by two banks and ditches. The banks were faced with stones and the ditches were wet. The outer bank has been destroyed on the north-east and south-east and the material from it used to fill in the ditches. Inside

the camp there is a slightly raised platform on the north-east side. Superficial excavation here in 1866 disclosed remains of a rectangular building and a circular hut. The finds indicate an occupation in the third century A.D. The site has been in the guardianship of the Ministry since 1917.

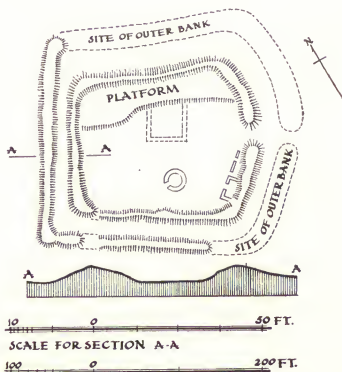
Situation: $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-north-west of Llanidan old church.

Nat. Grid Ref: 473674.

Buses: Service No. 509 Bangor-Menai Bridge-Newborough-Llangefni.

Service No. 569 Caernarvon-Foel Ferry (Landing Stage)-Brynsiencyn-Newborough-Malltraeth-Aberffraw-Cable Bay-Rhosneigr. (Nearest point, Brynsiencyn.)

Access: At any time without charge.



CAER LEB



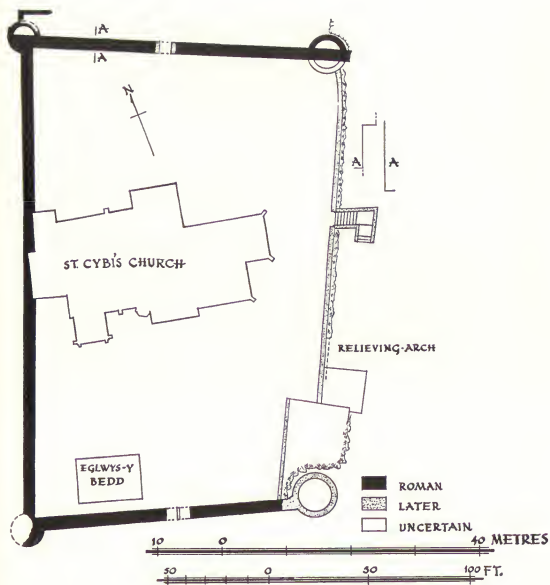
16. Caer Gybi

Caer Gybi, like the forts of the Saxon shore in south-east England, probably dates from the late third or fourth century A.D. It is a small rectangular walled enclosure with circular towers at the corners. It stands on top of a low cliff and bonding stones indicate that a wall, which must have enclosed a quay, originally ran eastwards from the north-east tower. This tower stands to a height of 27 feet, but the upper part has been largely rebuilt, probably in the eighteenth century. The south-east tower was entirely rebuilt in the late nineteenth century. Except on the east, the original walls of the fort are largely intact, standing to an average height of 10 feet from the inside and 15 feet from the outside ground level. They are $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick and built of mortared rubble faced with regularly coursed stones, sometimes laid in 'herring-bone' pattern. The north wall and part of the west wall have been in the Ministry's guardianship since 1948.

Situation: Encloses the churchyard of St. Cybi's church in the north part of Holyhead town.

Nat. Grid Ref: 247826.

Access: At any time without charge.



CAER GYBI HOLYHEAD



17. Din Lligwy

It was probably during the third and last occupation of Segontium (c. A.D. 350–85) that an Anglesey chieftain remodelled the native village of Din Lligwy into a fortified residence. The site covers just over half an acre, and was enclosed by walls forming an irregular pentagon. Their remains, 4 feet to 5 feet thick, consist of two rows of limestone facing slabs with rubble filling between. The entrance, which is in the north-east wall just to the south of the modern path, leads through a rectangular enclosure. Inside there are two circular and seven rectangular buildings now standing to a maximum height of 6 feet. The site was excavated in 1905 and the following years. The principal occupation seems to have been during the fourth century, and no evidence was found for its continuation after that time. At the walled hut group at Pant-y-Saer also in Anglesey, however, a silver brooch and pottery belonging to the sixth century A.D. were found. Din Lligwy has been in the Ministry's guardianship since 1940.

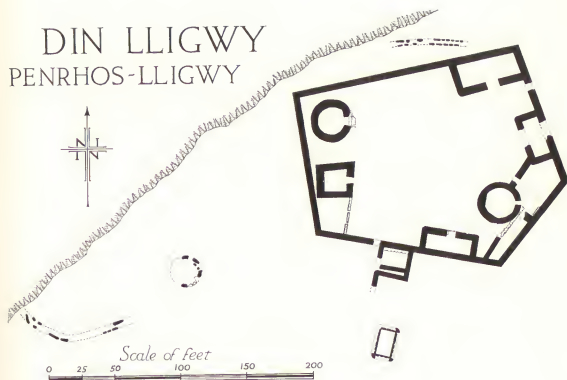
Situation: $\frac{3}{4}$ mile north-west of Llanallgo church.

Nat. Grid Ref: 496862.

Buses: Service No. 520 Bangor–Benllech–Moelfre–Amlwch. (Nearest point, Moelfre Bay.)

Access: At any time without charge.

DIN LLIGWY
PENRHOS-LLIGWY



The Early Christian Period

385 - 1090

At the time the Romans withdrew from Britain (A.D. 400-10), or possibly at their instigation just before their departure, a certain Cunedda and his followers, who came from the area of the Firth of Forth, occupied North Wales, perhaps in order to strengthen the defences of the province against invaders from across the Irish Sea. Cunedda's grandson, Cadwallon, completed the task by defeating Serygei, the Irishman, at the battle of Cerryg y Gwyddyl near Trefdraeth in Anglesey in c. A.D. 500. It is however apparent from an inscription with a Goidelic name that Irish influence survived in the island in the sixth century. Cadwallon's son, Maelgwyn Gwynedd, made Anglesey the chief seat of his kingdom of Gwynedd, and this it remained, at any rate nominally, right down to the time of Edward I.

At the time of the Roman withdrawal it is probable that most of the Britons with whom they had been in contact had become Christians; whether or not they had done so in Anglesey we do not know, but several Early Christian inscribed stones still survive there that date from the fifth century. Christianity received a great impetus in Wales in the following century from the work of the various 'saints', who founded monasteries that became great teaching centres. Maelgwyn Gwynedd helped to establish several of these saints, and in the year 540 gave the Roman fort at Holyhead, which has been described above, to St. Cybi for the purpose of founding a monastery. St. Seiriol, a friend and contemporary of St. Cybi, founded a monastery at Penmon. The well in which St. Seiriol baptized his converts, and the foundations of his chapel and hut, can still be seen there, and are in the Ministry's charge.

During the first half of the seventh century the rulers of Gwynedd were engaged in a struggle against the kingdom of Northumbria. This ended in their eventual defeat and separation from the British in Cumberland. Descendants of Maelgwyn Gwynedd continued during the next 200 years to rule in Anglesey, their chief royal seat being at Aberffraw. The island was already renowned for its corn-growing, and this, together with its inaccessibility to all but sea-borne invasion, made it the chief base of the power of Gwynedd. The intensive occupation and prosperity of Anglesey at this time is shown by the large number of parish churches which, sprung from the Mother Churches at Caer Gybi, Penmon and Llansadwrn, are to be found all over the island. In 825 the male line of Maelgwyn Gwynedd died out; but succeeding princes of Gwynedd continued to rule from Aberffraw a kingdom which roughly coincided with the modern counties of Anglesey, Caernarvonshire, Denbighshire and Merioneth, and which at times during the next 200 years (notably under Rhodri Mawr,

844–78, and Gruffydd ap Llywelyn, 1039–63) held the overlordship of the greater part of Wales.

Raids by Danes began to be made on England and the Frankish Empire in the closing years of the eighth century, and from 835 onwards became a serious menace. The motive for the early Viking raids was plunder, and it was not until the second half of the ninth century that they attempted settlement in England. The Danes also settled in the Isle of Man, Dublin and Limerick, and from these bases carried out raids on Anglesey in 853, 877 and 902. Danish raids were intensified in the second half of the tenth century. The monasteries at Holyhead and Penmon were attacked in 961 and 971, and the royal seat at Aberffraw in 968. Further raids on the island were made in 972, 980 and 987, in the last of which the Danes are said to have killed 1,000 men and carried off 2,000 captives. These raids must have resulted in great impoverishment and destruction. It is likely that the cross which stands in the Deer Park at Penmon was set up about the year 1000, to replace an earlier one destroyed by the Danes.

In the year 1090 the Normans, themselves of Viking origin, attempted to occupy the island, and this date has been taken for the close of the Early Christian and the opening of the Medieval period in Anglesey. A description of St. Seiriol's well and the cross in the Deer Park at Penmon, which is also in the charge of the Ministry, is given below.

18. St. Seiriol's Well, Penmon

Here are the ruins of a small rectangular chamber covering a well, and beside it are the foundations of an oval hut. The upper part of the well chamber appears to date from the eighteenth century, but the lower part may incorporate remains of the saint's chapel; the hut was supposedly his cell and in the well his converts were baptized. Seiriol, a friend and contemporary of St. Cybi, lived in the sixth century. The well has been in the Ministry's care since 1940.

Situation: 80 yards north-north-east of Penmon church.

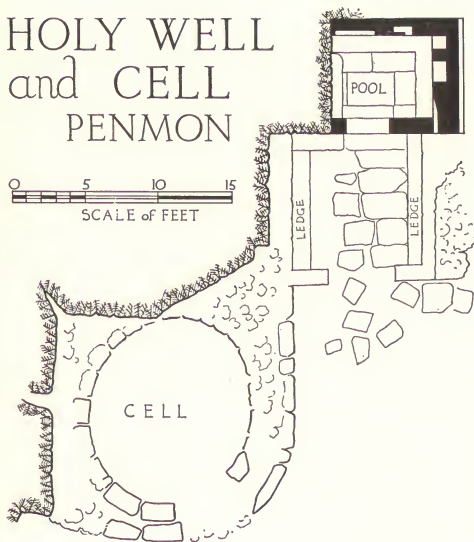
Nat. Grid Ref: 632808.

Buses: Service No. 516 Beaumaris–Penmon Priory.

Access: At any time without charge.

HOLY WELL and CELL PENMON

0 5 10 15
SCALE OF FEET



19. Penmon, Cross in Deer Park

Viking raids on Wales began in the closing years of the eighth century. The first recorded raid on Anglesey is in 844. In the tenth century raids by Norsemen from bases in Limerick, Dublin and the Isle of Man were frequent. Aberffraw, the royal seat of Gwynedd, was attacked in 968, Holyhead in 961 and Penmon in 971. It was possibly to replace an earlier memorial destroyed in one of these attacks that the cross now standing in the Deer Park was set up about the year 1000.

Penmon Cross has been in the Ministry's guardianship since 1940. It consists of an elaborately carved rectangular base and shaft and a

Cross in Penmon Deer Park



circular head. In style it belongs to a small group centred in Cheshire and embodies Irish and Scandinavian influences. The principal scene is thought to represent the Temptation of St. Anthony. A free-standing cross in the south transept of Penmon church belongs to the same school.

Situation: 450 yards west-north-west of Penmon church.

Nat. Grid Ref: 625806.

Buses: Service No. 516 Beaumaris-Penmon Priory.

Access: At any time without charge.

The Middle Ages and Later Periods 1090 - 1850

The Normans under Hugh, Earl of Chester, succeeded in establishing themselves in Anglesey in 1090, and built the castle mound at Aber Lleiniog near Penmon. Four years later, however, Gruffydd ap Cynan, the representative of the old line of Gwynedd, captured the castle. An attempt by the Normans in 1098 to re-establish themselves was thrown into confusion by a Norse Viking raid on the island with which it coincided. The Normans thereafter abandoned their efforts to hold Anglesey and the lands of Gwynedd west of the Conway, and for nearly 200 years north-west Wales maintained its independence under its native rulers.

Owain Gwynedd succeeded his father Gruffydd ap Cynan in 1137, and ruled Gwynedd until his death in 1170. With the ending of Viking raids the prosperity of Anglesey grew and many churches, which must previously have been of wood, were rebuilt in stone under the patronage of Gruffydd and his son: it was at this time that the fine church at Penmon, the tower on Priestholm and Capel Lligwy (the latter in the Ministry's charge) were built.

During the following century Gwynedd was governed by Llywelyn the Great (ruled 1199-1240) and his grandson Llywelyn ap Gruffydd (ruled 1255-82). These two princes brought about the unity of independent Wales; yet Aberffraw continued to be their principal seat, and Llywelyn the Great's title of 'Prince of Aberffraw and Lord of Snowdon' was recognized at the English Court. Llywelyn the Great introduced the Friars into Anglesey, setting up a Franciscan friary at Llanfaes near Penmon in 1237. In the same year he granted the monastery at Penmon to the Prior and Canons of Priestholm, and it was presumably then or soon after that the chancel of the church and the monastic buildings (part of which are in the Ministry's charge) were rebuilt.

The forward policy of Llywelyn ap Gruffydd led to a clash with the English, and the wars of 1276-7 and 1282-3 brought about his defeat and death and the end of Welsh independence. The outcome of both these wars had been largely influenced by the sending of an English fleet to occupy Anglesey, thus cutting off the Welsh from their corn supply and threatening the back door into Snowdonia. After he had suppressed the Welsh rising of 1294-5, in which his incompleted castle at Caernarvon had been destroyed, the English king decided to ensure his control of Anglesey and the northern end of the Menai Strait by building a castle there on a new site at Beaumaris near Llanfaes. The new castle was the last of the series which Edward I built in North Wales, and, unhampered by previous buildings or natural obstacles, it is, with its surrounding moat and two independent wards, the most complete example of the concentric system of defence. The work,

which was carried out by a great army of workmen, had been largely completed by 1298. Beaumaris became the chief centre of English influence on the island. Nationalist sentiment, however, remained alive and Owain Glyndwr, whose rising began in 1400, controlled Anglesey during 1401-5. In suppressing the revolt Henry IV destroyed Llanfaes friary, whose friars had been sympathetic to Owain. It was rebuilt in 1414, though nothing of it remains today. The neighbouring monastery at Penmon had by 1414 become a priory of the order of St. Augustine, though whether it did so then or at an earlier date is not known.

The establishment on the English throne of the Tudors, who came from Penmynydd near Llangefni, did much to allay bitterness between the English and Welsh. The rebuilding of St. Cybi's church at Holyhead (1480-1520) and domestic building in various places provide evidence of growing prosperity in the island. The finely built dovecote at Penmon (c. 1600) is in the Ministry's charge.

During the eighteenth century copper, which had first been worked there under the Romans, was again mined in Paris Mountain. But the old way of life continued without much change until the beginning of the nineteenth century. Thereafter, with the start of tourism, with steam-packets from Holyhead (1819) to Ireland, and the opening of Telford's road (1822) and suspension bridge (1826), and Robert Stephenson's Britannia tubular railway bridge (1850), Anglesey was brought into everyday contact with the rest of Great Britain. Details of Capel Lligwy, Penmon Monastic Buildings, Beaumaris Castle and Penmon Dovecote are given below.

20. Capel Lligwy

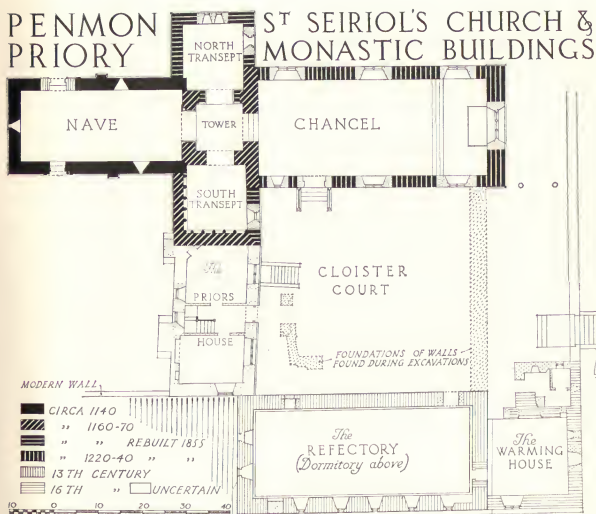
The Normans did not succeed in establishing themselves in Anglesey until 1090, and then only stayed for about eight years. But with freedom from foreign raiders the prosperity of Gwynedd grew. It may have been during the first half of the twelfth century that Capel Lligwy was built. It has a plain round arched doorway on the south side. The building is roofless, though the walls, the upper parts of which were rebuilt in the fourteenth century, are complete to gable height. A south chapel was added in the sixteenth century. The building has been in the Ministry's guardianship since 1945.

Situation: $\frac{3}{4}$ mile north of Llanallgo church.

Nat. Grid Ref: 499864.

Buses: Service No. 520 Bangor-Benllech-Moelfre-Amlwch.
(Nearest point, Moelfre Bay.)

Access: At any time without charge.



21. Penmon Monastic Buildings

The church of St. Seiriol at Penmon, one of the most interesting in the island, was rebuilt between 1120 and 1170. In 1237 Llywelyn the Great granted the monastery and its property to the Prior and Canons of Priestholm (Puffin Island). The latter did not belong to any of the formal monastic orders, but formed a *clas* on the old Celtic pattern. The Prior of Priestholm apparently transferred his seat to Penmon; the chancel of the church and the conventual buildings were rebuilt about this time, and the community was reorganized as a body of Austin Canons.

The monastic buildings that formed the south range of the cloister court have been in the Ministry's guardianship since 1940. They consist of a three-storeyed wing of the thirteenth century, which contains the *Refectory* with the *Dormitory* above and a cellar below, and an early



sixteenth-century two-storeyed addition, with attics, at the east end: this contained the *Warming House* on the ground floor and the *Kitchen* on the first floor. The Prior's House, which has been much altered and is occupied as a dwelling house, adjoins the south transept and formed the west range of the cloister court. An early incised cross-slab formerly used as a lintel over the entrance to the cellar has been set up within the building.

Situation: 4 miles north-north-east of Beaumaris.

Nat. Grid Ref: 630806.

Buses: Service No. 516 Beaumaris-Penmon Priory.

Access: At any time without charge.

22. Beaumaris Castle

Beaumaris was the last to be built of a great series of castles with which King Edward I ringed the coast of North Wales in the years following 1277. It was started in 1295—the year after the Welsh under Madoc ap Llywelyn had captured and burnt Caernarvon at the other end of the Menai Strait. It was erected on an entirely new site, free from any natural obstacles to interfere with its design, and is consequently the most perfectly symmetrical example of the concentrically planned castle in Great Britain. A vast labour force was employed in



its construction. A record of 1296 speaks of 400 masons, 2,000 labourers and 30 smiths and carpenters, with 100 carts and wagons and 30 boats bringing stone and sea-coal. By 1298 the castle was in a defensible state. Thereafter building went slowly on for a quarter of a century, but several parts of the original design appear never to have been completed: part of the south gatehouse and the upper parts of both the gatehouses were certainly not finished. The castle was unsuccessfully besieged by Owain Glyndwr in 1403, subsequently captured by him, but retaken in 1405. During the Civil War the castle was put in a state of defence, but saw no real fighting. By 1785 all the lead and timber and some of the stone had been taken away. Yet despite this Beaumaris, with its water-filled moat now partially restored, is one of the finest and most complete of the Edwardian castles. It has been in the Ministry's guardianship since 1925.

Situation: In Beaumaris.

Nat. Grid Ref: 607763.

Buses: Service No. 516 Bangor-Menai Bridge-Beaumaris.

<i>Hours of Admission:</i>	<i>Weekdays</i>	<i>Sundays</i>
March to April	9.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.	2 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.
May to September	9.30 a.m. to 7 p.m.	9.30 a.m. to 7 p.m.
October	9.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.	2 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.
November to February	9.30 a.m. to 4 p.m.	2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

23. Penmon Dovecote

Penmon Dovecote has been in the Ministry's guardianship since 1940. It must have been built about 1600, perhaps by Sir Richard Bulkeley, whose house Baron Hill, just west of Beaumaris, was finished in 1618. The dovecote is square in plan and has a massive domed roof crowned by an open cupola. Inside the building there is a 12 ft. high stone pillar with corbelled steps which would have carried a ladder for access to the nests, nearly a thousand of which line the walls.

Situation: 4 miles north-north-east of Beaumaris.

Nat. Grid Ref: 631807.

Buses: Service No. 516 Beaumaris-Penmon Priory.

Admission: At any time without charge. The key may be obtained from Mr. H. E. Jeffs, Penmon.

SUMMARY OF PERIODS IN ANGLESEY

<i>Period</i>	<i>Approximate Dates</i>	<i>Monuments</i>
Neolithic Age	c. 2500–c. 1900 B.C.	1–9
Early Bronze Age	c. 1900–1500 B.C.	10–12
Middle Bronze Age	c. 1500–c. 1000 B.C.	
Late Bronze Age	c. 1000–c. 150 B.C.	
Early Iron Age and Roman Occupation	c. 150 B.C.–c. A.D. 385	13–17
Early Christian	c. A.D. 385–1090	18 and 19
Middle Ages and Later	A.D. 1090–1600	20–23

SUMMARY OF DATES

A.D. 61	Roman Invasion of Anglesey.
c. A.D. 80	Roman Fort built at Segontium.
c. A.D. 385	Segontium finally abandoned.
c. A.D. 410	Roman troops withdrawn from Britain.
c. A.D. 500	Cadwallon defeats Irish at the battle of Cerrig y Gwyddyl.
c. A.D. 540	St. Seiriol founds a monastery at Penmon.
A.D. 616	Battle of Chester. Northumbria drives a wedge between the Britons of Wales and Cumberland.
A.D. 844	First recorded Danish raid on Anglesey.
844–78	Gwynedd ruled by Rhodri Mawr.
971	Danish raid on Penmon.
1039–63	Gwynedd ruled by Gruffydd ap Llywelyn.
1090–8	Unsuccessful attempt by the Normans to establish themselves in Anglesey.
1137–70	Gwynedd ruled by Owain Gwynedd. Nave and transepts of Penmon church built.
1199–1240	Gwynedd ruled by Llywelyn the Great.
1255–82	Gwynedd ruled by Llywelyn ap Gruffydd.
1276–7	First War of Welsh Independence.
1282–3	Second War of Welsh Independence
1295–8	Building of Beaumaris Castle.
1401–5	Anglesey under the control of Owain Glyndwr.
1485	Henry Tudor ascends the English throne.
1826	Telford's suspension bridge over the Menai Strait opened.
1910–11	First of the monuments placed in the charge of the Office of Works (now Ministry of Public Building and Works).

Appendix

This guide-book is confined to those monuments which the Ministry of Public Building and Works is responsible for maintaining. In order to provide a more balanced survey, a list of monuments which have been scheduled under the Ancient Monuments Acts is given below. Scheduling is a protective measure only; it does not imply that there is any right of public access to sites so listed. For a more comprehensive account of the ancient monuments of the county the reader should consult *An Inventory of the Ancient Monuments in Anglesey*, published for the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments in Wales and Monmouthshire by H.M. Stationery Office in 1937. All the plans except that of the Holyhead Mountain Hut Circles reproduced in this guide-book have been taken from the Inventory. The plan of Caer Gybi has been amended following a recent excavation.

List of monuments in Anglesey scheduled under the Ancient Monuments Acts, excluding those in the Ministry's direct charge

BURIAL MOUNDS AND MEGALITHIC MONUMENTS

Careglefn, Bodewryd standing stone.
Llanbabo, Glan-Alaw standing stone.
Llanddaniel-Fâb, Bryn-celli-ddu standing stone.
Llanddaniel-Fâb, Bryn-yr-Hen-Bobl burial chamber.
Llanddaniel-Fâb, Plas Newydd burial chamber.
Llanddaniel-Fâb, Tyddyn-bâch standing stone.
Llanddona, Cremllyn standing stones.
Llanddyfynan standing stone.
Llandegfan, Pen-y-maen standing stone.
Llandegfan, Ty-gwyn standing stone.
Llandyfrydog, Carreg Leidr.
Llandyfrydog, Llêch Golman.
Llandyfrydog, Llys Einion standing stone.
Llandyfrydog, Maen Chwylf.
Llanfaethlu, Capel Soar standing stone.
Llanfair-Mathafarn-Eithaf, Benllech burial chamber.
Llanfair-Mathafarn-Eithaf, Pant-y-Saer burial chamber.
Llanfair-pwllgwyngyll, burial chamber 200 yards north-east of Pen-y-berth
Llanfairynghornwy, Pen-yr-orsedd standing stones.
Llanfechell, standing stone 450 yards N. of the church.
Llanfechell standing stones.
Llanfihangel-Tre'r Beirdd, Maen Addwyn.
Llangristiolus, Henblas burial chamber.
Llanidan, Bryngwyn standing stones.
Llanidan, Perthi-duon burial chamber.
Llanidan, round barrow E. of Brynsiencyn.

Llanidan, Trefwri standing stone.
 Llansadwrn, Hen Ddrefor burial chamber.
 Lantrisant, Cors y Bol round barrow.
 Trefdraeth, Malldraeth Yard standing stone.

CAMPS AND ANCIENT SETTLEMENTS

Careglefn, Llifad.
 Holyhead Rural, Plâs Meilw hut circles.
 Holyhead Rural, Porth-Dafarch hut circles.
 Holyhead Rural, Tre-Arddur hut group.
 Llanallgo, hut group N. of Glan-r'-Afon.
 Llanallgo, Marian-glâs hut group.
 Llanbadrig, Dinas Gynfor.
 Llandysilio, Dinas Cadnant.
 Laneugrad, Parciau hill fort.
 Llanfachthlu, castell near Tre-Fadog.
 Llanfair-Mathafarn-Eithaf, Pant-y-Saer hut circles.
 Llangadwaladr, Twyn-y-Parc promontory fort.
 Llangod, Penmon Deer Park hut groups and terraces.
 Llanidan, Caer Idris.
 Llanidan, Pont Sarn-Lâs hut group.
 Llanistyn Rural, Din Sylwy.
 Llansadwrn, Hen-drefor earthwork.
 Llanynghenedl, Ynys Leurad hut circles.
 Llechylched, Castellor hut group.
 Llechylched, Y Werthyr.
 Penrhos-Lligwy, Bodafon Mountain hut groups.

CROSSES AND INSCRIBED STONES

Llanfalog, Bodfeddan inscribed stone.
 Llanfalog, Pen-sieri inscribed stone.
 Llangaffo, early gravestones and shaft in churchyard.
 Llangwyllog, Trescawen inscribed stone.

ECCLESIASTICAL BUILDINGS

Llanfihangel Esgeifiog old parish church.
 Llanidan old parish church.
 Newborough, St. Dwywnwen's church.
 Puffin Island, tower and remains of church.

SECULAR BUILDINGS INCLUDING CASTLES

Baumaris Court House.
 Baumaris, Old County Gaol.
 Laneugrad, Parciau dovecote.
 Llanfairynghornwy, Castell Crwn.

Llanfihangel Esgeifiog, Plâs-berw.

Llangefni, Tregardnedd moated site.

Llangoed, Aber Lleiniog castle.

Penrhos-Lligwy, Bodafon Mountain early medieval homestead.

MISCELLANEOUS

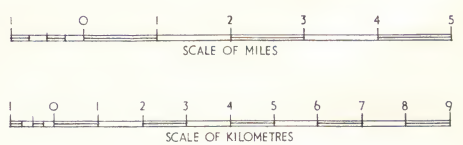
Llanallgo, Ffynnon Allgo.

Llangristiolus, Mynwent y Llwyn.

Rhoscolyn, Fynnon Gwenfaen.

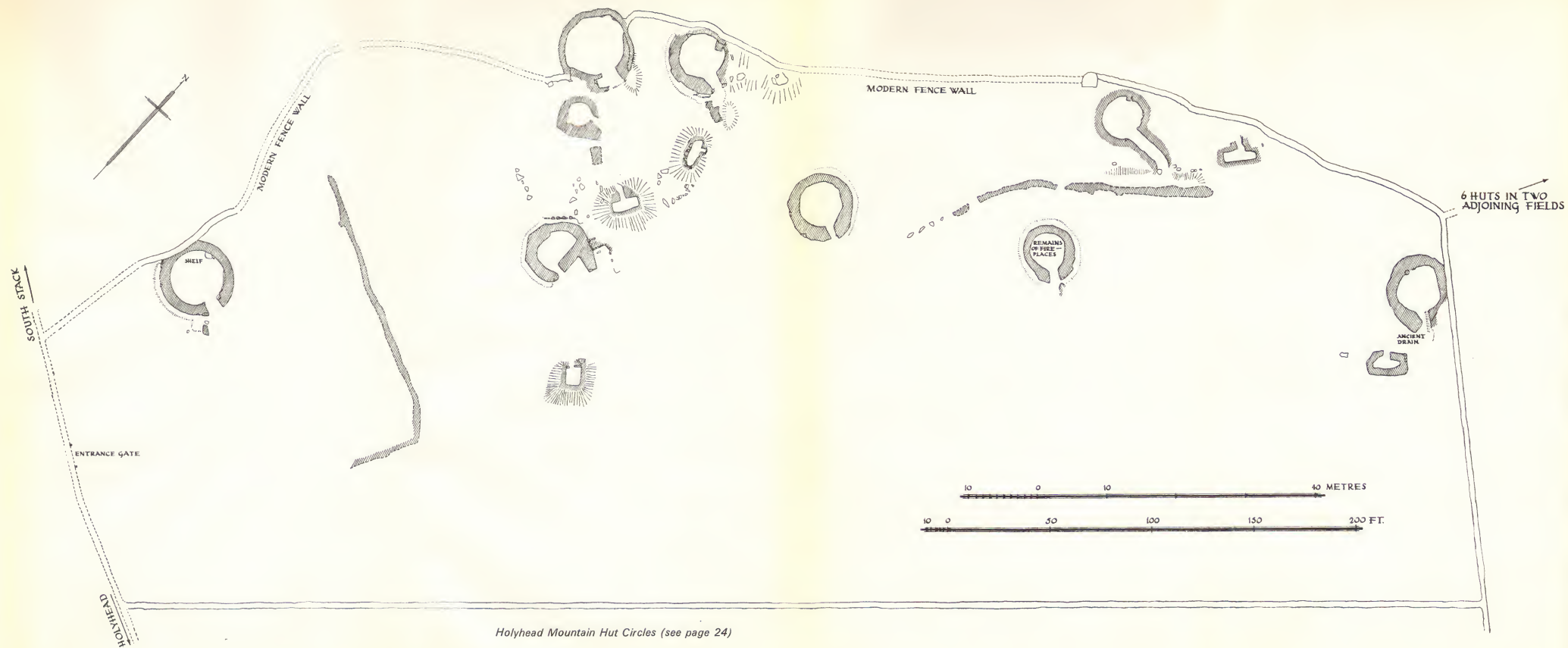


REFERENCE
ANCIENT MONUMENTS 2 ■
MAIN ROADS ———
SECONDARY ROADS - - -
UNCLASSIFIED ROADS NOT SHOWN



ANGLESEY

NOTE: THE MONUMENTS ARE NUMBERED TO CORRESPOND WITH THE TEXT OF THE GUIDE



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